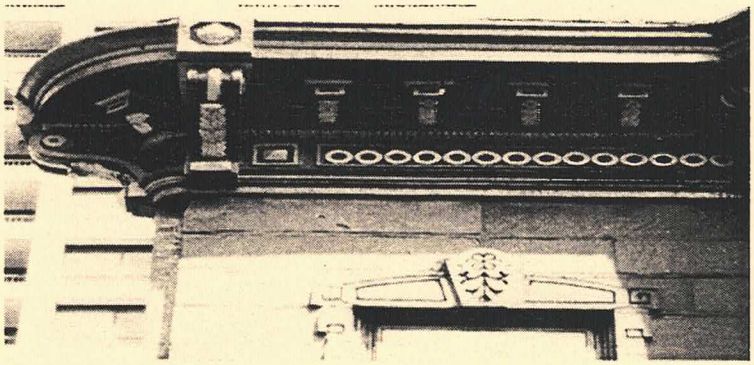
LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT



Washington Square District Extension

22-28 and 27-31 West Chestnut Street and
802-18, 811-67, 1012, 1023-29 and 1150-54 North Dearborn Street

Preliminary Landmark recommendation approved by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, June 7, 2000

CITY OF CHICAGO
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning and Development
Alicia Mazur Berg, Commissioner

Cover: Three views from the Washington Square District Extension, including (bottom) rowhouses in the 800-block of N. Dearborn St., (top right) the Waller House (now the Palette and Chisel Academy of Fine Arts) at 1012 N. Dearborn St., and (top left) a detail from 1029 N. Dearborn St.

Above: The Washington Square District Extension contains significant 19th-century residences along Dearborn and Chestnut Streets, including (clockwise from top left), the Victorian Gothic-style building at 839 N. Dearborn St., the Hale Rowhouses at 855-59 N. Dearborn St., the Italianate-style rowhouses at 22-28 W. Chestnut St., and the Leslie Rowhouses at 849-53 N. Dearborn St.

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks, whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor, was established in 1968 by City ordinance. The Commission is responsible for recommending to the City Council which individual buildings, sites, objects, or districts should be designated as Chicago Landmarks, which protects them by law.

The landmark designation process begins with a staff study and a preliminary summary of information related to the potential designation criteria. The next step is a preliminary vote by the Commission as to whether the proposed landmark is worthy of consideration. This vote not only initiates the formal designation process, but it places the review of City permits for the property under the jurisdiction of the Commission until a final landmark recommendation is acted on by the City Council.

This Landmark Designation Report is subject to possible revision and amendment during the designation process. Only language contained within the designation ordinance adopted by the City Council should be regarded as final.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT EXTENSION

22-28 AND 27-31 W. CHESTNUT ST. AND 802-18, 811-67, 1012, 1023-29 AND 1150-54 N. DEARBORN ST.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1874 - 1902

In the years immediately following the Chicago Fire of 1871, some of Chicago's leading families constructed ornate mansions and rowhouses near the idyllic open space of Washington Square, the city's oldest park.

Fine examples of the picturesque, residential architecture of the period, these houses were designed by some of Chicago's earliest architects. The surviving groups of these residences along Dearborn and Chestnut Streets comprise a rare, intact collection of the types of elaborate dwellings that were built by Chicago's elite during the city's post-Fire rebuilding period.

This proposed Chicago Landmark District is comprised of residential structures located along a five-block stretch of North Dearborn Street, between Chicago Avenue (800 north) and Division Street (1200 north), plus a small group of buildings on West Chestnut Street. The district consists of:

- a contiguous group of residences and a vacant lot in a two-block-long area between Chicago Avenue and Delaware Place;
- two separate groups of buildings in the 1000-block of Dearborn Street; and
- two adjacent houses at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Elm Streets.

A map and building catalog are found on pages 17-23.

Washington Square, along with a few adjacent structures, was designated a Chicago Landmark in 1990. That district showcased the development of the blocks facing the park from the late-1880s through the mid-1890s. Its boundaries include the former Unity Church (now the Scottish Rite Cathedral), the Newberry Library, and three large dwellings to the east.

This proposed district, which is called an "extension" due to its proximity to the Washington Square District, features the same high-caliber architecture as the buildings in the existing district. However, it is being proposed as a separate district because most of the included buildings date to an earlier period of development and are detached houses or rowhouses, distinct building types.

District History

During the earliest decades of the Near North Side's development, the 1830s through 1850s, the area typically contained houses constructed in the pattern of rural residences, often set in the center of single blocks amid stands of trees. The area acquired a visual focus with the creation of Washington Square, a block-square park bounded by Delaware Place and Clark, Walton and Dearborn Streets. The open land for the park was donated to the City in 1842 by Orasmus Bushnell and the American Land Company as part of the subdivision of the blocks north of Chicago Avenue. However, the park was not fenced or landscaped until the late 1860s when the surrounding neighborhood began to develop rapidly with fine-quality houses.

Unlike earlier mansions, most of these newer post-Civil War residences were set on more standard urban lots, generally 25 to 50 feet in width. The improved park, with its central fountain, quickly became a striking amenity to the development of this new, fashionable urban neighborhood.

In 1871, virtually all of the neighborhood was destroyed by the Chicago Fire, but the catastrophe did not stop development. Within a year after the Fire, newspapers pointed out that "first-class residences" were again under construction on the North Side, and specifically noted:

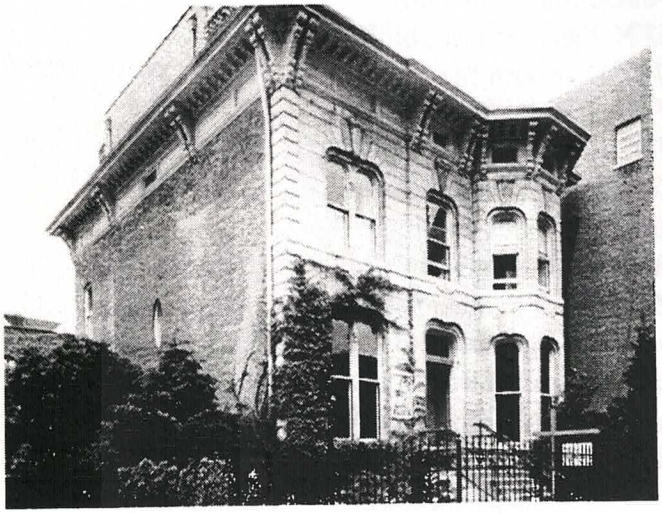
> North of Chicago Avenue, the best improvements are continued to Dearborn Street, and at least 20 residences are now being erected on that street that will cost from $10,000 to $20,000 each.

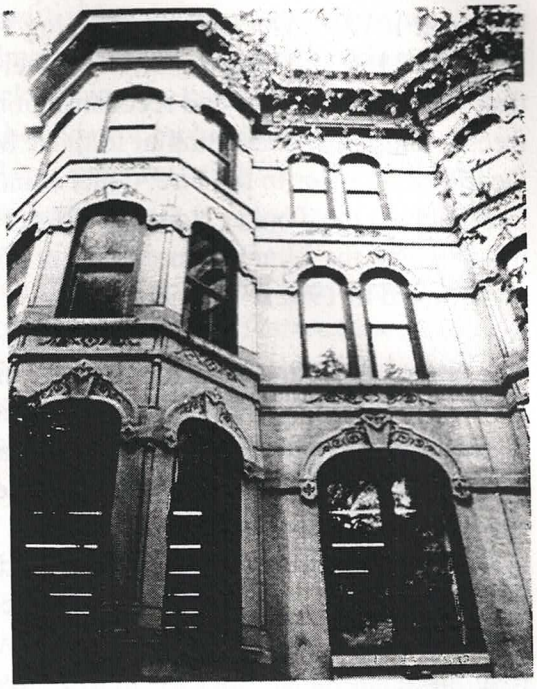
Two of the oldest structures in the proposed district, the Waller House at 1012 N. Dearborn St. (catalog #12) and the DeKoven House at 1150 N. Dearborn St. (#14) were built in 1874 during this first wave of neighborhood reconstruction and are large freestanding residences similar to those houses located along Dearborn St. prior to the Fire. Other stand-alone mansions built later include the Tooker House (#10) at 863 N. Dearborn St., built in 1886, and the Lynch House (#11) at 867 N. Dearborn St., constructed in 1902.

The proposed district's most common building type, however, is the rowhouse—a type of residential structure that shares common walls with its neighbors and generally features a more uniform facade design and interior plans. Designed and built in clusters, rowhouses found in the proposed district vary in height from two to three stories atop raised basements and are generally about 25 feet in width. They are set back just far enough from the public sidewalk—roughly 10 to 12 feet—to provide for a stairway leading to a raised entrance. The earliest rowhouses within the proposed district are those located from 802 to 808 N. Dearborn St. (#1), built in 1875 for the Howard and Fox realty company. Later examples include those at 855-59 N. Dearborn St., erected in 1886 for Virginia Hale (#9), and those at 849-53 N. Dearborn St., constructed by Mrs. George Leslie (#8) the following year.

Whether free-standing or set in rows, the buildings in the Washington Square District Extension display certain typical visual characteristics. All are of masonry construction, with the majority having finely detailed stone facades. Their high level of craftsmanship, featuring meticulous stonework and ornamental detailing, gives these houses an unusual richness of design. Decorative details, such as rusticated (block-like) stonework, projecting window and door lintels with incised ornament, stained glass, elaborately carved stone moldings, and bracketed cornices animate their street facades.

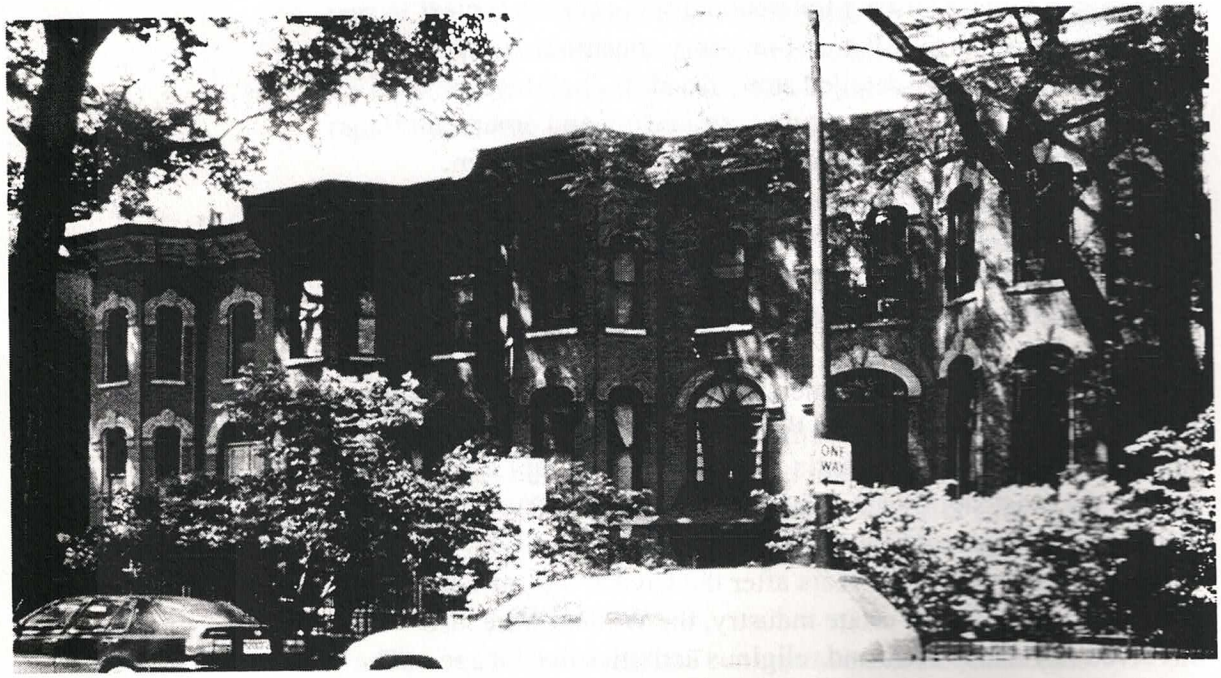
Among the early property owners and residents of the Washington Square District Extension, the Waller, Ryerson, and DeKoven families and the Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies were among the most significant. The Waller House (#12) was built for William Waller, one of four Kentucky-born brothers who moved to Chicago during the boom years after the Civil War. Influential in shaping Chicago's real estate industry, the Wallers were also involved in various civic and religious activities in Chicago. (The Waller House has been owned since 1921 by the Palette and Chisel

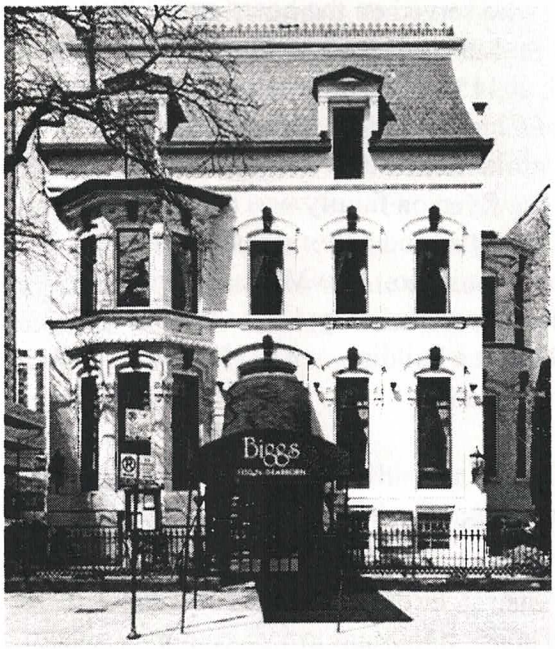


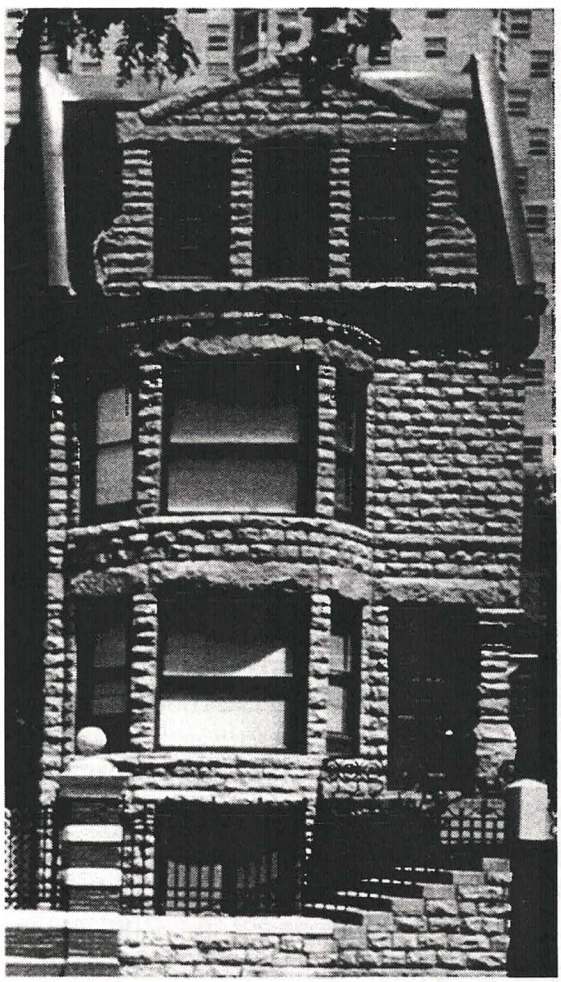


The Washington Square District Extension includes one of the city's oldest, best, and most intact collections of Italianate rowhouses and mansions, which date to the period immediately following the Chicago Fire of 1871.

The Waller House at 1012 N. Dearborn St. (above left) and rowhouses at 810 N. Dearborn St. (above right) and 22-28 W. Chestnut St. (below) feature tall, round-headed windows, elaborately carved window hoods and bracketed cornices, which are indicative of the Italianate style.







The proposed district features high-quality examples of other popular 19th-century architectural styles,including the Second Empire-style DeKoven House at 1150 N. Dearborn St. (above left), the Victorian Gothic -style residence at 839 N. Dearborn St. (above right), the Queen Anne-style Leslie Rowhouses at 849-853 N. Dearborn St. (below), and the Richardsonian Romanesque-style Tooker House at 863 N. Dearborn St. (left).

Academy of Fine Arts.) The DeKoven House (#14) was the home of banker John DeKoven, who served on the board of the Lincoln Park Commissioners and St. Luke's Hospital. The Ryerson House (#15), located to the north at 1154 N. Dearborn St., was owned by Martin A. Ryerson, one of Chicago's most successful lumber merchants and important philanthropists. Active in numerous philanthropic endeavors, the Ryerson family was a major benefactor to a variety of charities and cultural institutions including the Art Institute of Chicago. The Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies, an exclusive private school, was housed from 1879 to 1897 in the building at 839 N. Dearborn St. (#6) built by the Newberry Estate.

Architectural Styles

The Washington Square District Extension is a significant ensemble of architectural styles important in 19th-century Chicago. It includes one of the city's oldest, best, and most intact collections of Italianate-style rowhouses and mansions, dating from the period immediately following the Chicago Fire of 1871. The proposed district also includes examples of equally elaborate dwellings designed in other popular styles from the1880s and 1890s, including the Queen Anne, Victorian Gothic, and Richardsonian Romanesque. Although stylistically different from the 1870s Italianate-style residences, the vertical proportions and picturesque details of these later houses help to reinforce the unified character of the proposed district.

Italianate

The Italianate style was originally inspired by the villas of northern Italy. The 19th-century architect Andrew Jackson Downing helped popularize the style during the 1840s and 1850s with the publication of influential pattern books that included Italianate-style country and suburban houses. The style's easy adaptability in terms of materials and detailing made it a nearly national style by the Civil War era and it remained popular into the 1880s.

The Italianate was Chicago's predominant architectural style during the 1870s and 1880s, an important period of development for the Washington Square neighborhood. A majority of the proposed district's buildings were built in the Italianate style, and they form a fine collection exhibiting the variety of detailing and ornamentation achieved by 19th-century architects working in the

style. These include the Waller House (#12), with its exceptional bracketed wooden cornice, the four Joliet limestone-fronted rowhouses at 802-08 N. Dearborn St. (#1), the three rowhouses at 1023-29 N. Dearborn St. (#13) clad with "brownstone," a type of sandstone rarely used in Chicago, the four brick rowhouses at 22-28 W. Chestnut St. (#7) with windows detailed with elaborate hood moldings, and the Newberry Estate Rowhouses at 827-33 N. Dearborn St. (#5) with simpler incised lintels. Together, the impressive scale and elaborate decorative elements of these buildings and the district's other Italianate-style buildings lend an ornate yet dignified appearance to the Washington Square neighborhood.

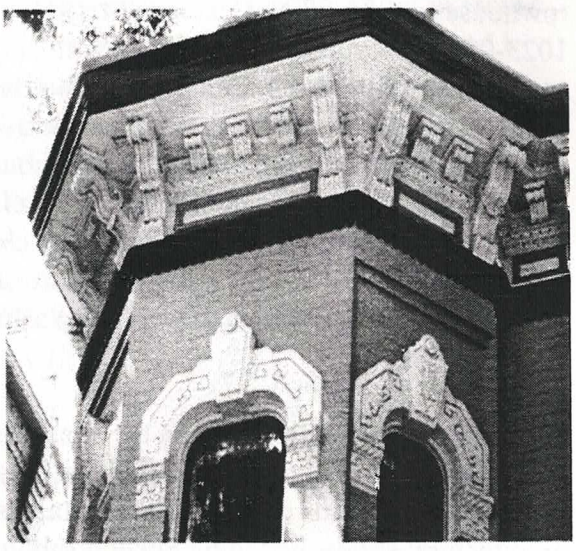
Although most buildings within the Washington Square District Extension were designed in the Italianate style, the proposed district also contains distinguished examples of several other architectural styles, including Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, and Georgian Revival.

Second Empire

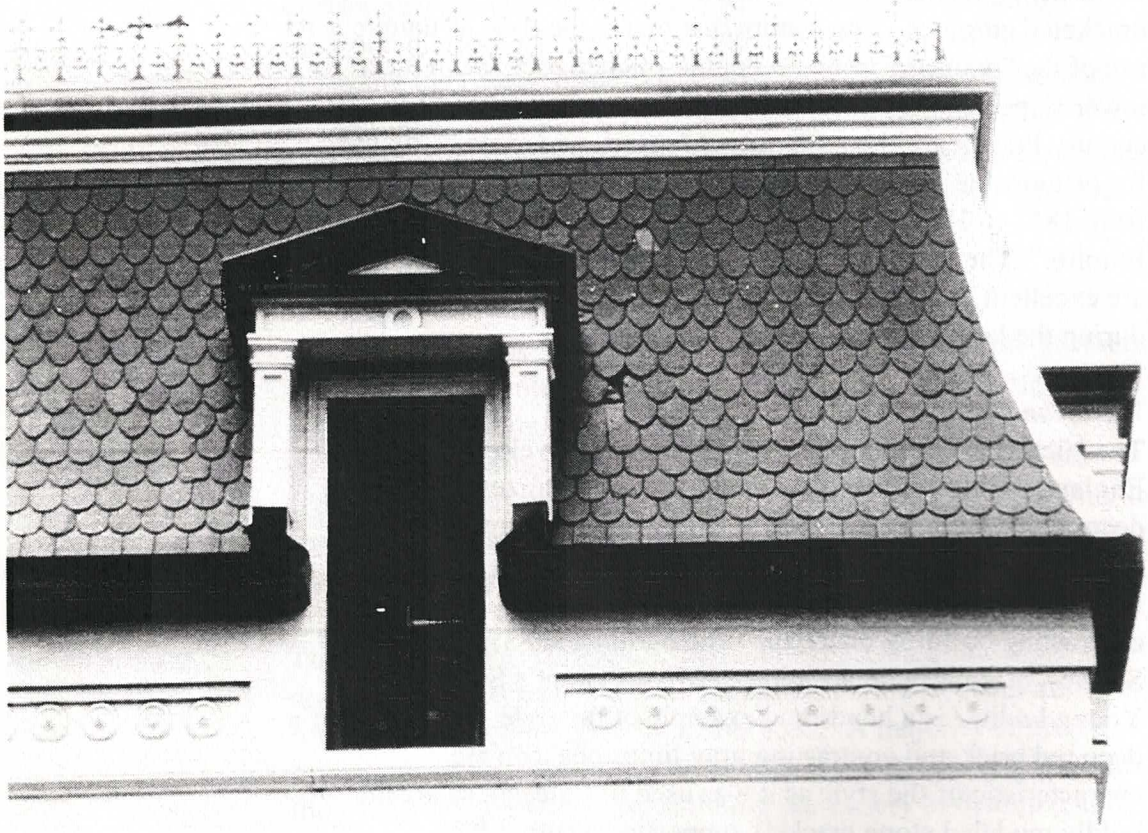
The Second Empire uses many of the design elements of the Italianate style, including elaborate window moldings and bracketed cornices. The feature that marks the style as unique is its use of the "mansard" roof—a double-pitched roof with a steep lower slope. This distinctive roof profile, named for the 17th-century French architect Francois Mansart, was extensively used for fashionable Parisian buildings during the reign of Napoleon III from 1852 to 1870, a period popularly known as France's "Second Empire." The DeKoven House and matching coach house (#14) are excellent examples of this style, which was popular in Chicago during the late 1860s and early 1870s.

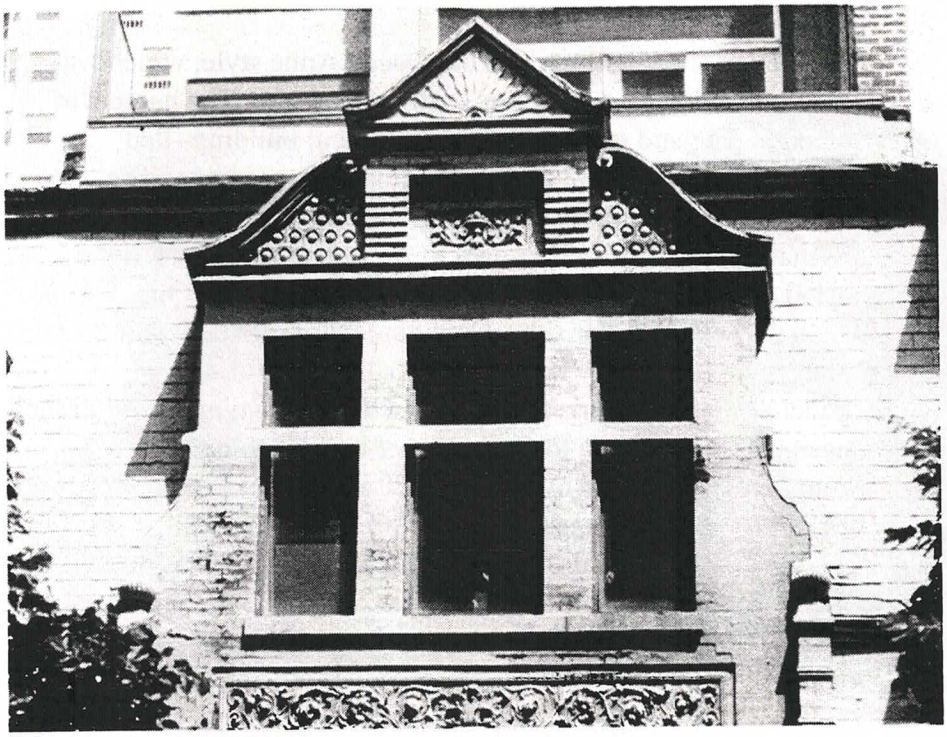
Victorian Gothic

The Victorian Gothic style, so-called for its development in England during the reign of Queen Victoria, utilizes some of the decorative elements common to Gothic architecture, such as pointed arches and gables. Its distinctiveness from other Gothic Revival styles, however, is its use of "polychromy," or vividly contrasting building materials. The building at 839 N. Dearborn St. (#6), originally the location of Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies, is a handsome example of the style. The building's deep red brick and contrasting gray limestone trim are characteristic of the style as it was used in Chicago, as are the boldly modeled stone brackets supporting a corner bay.

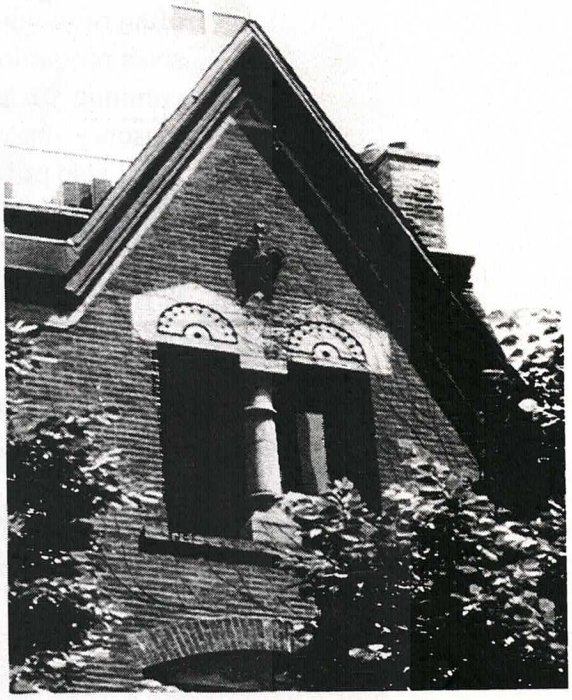


The late-19th century residences in the proposed Washington Square District Extension exhibit a high level of craftsmanship and detailing, such as lintels with incised ornament (above left and right), intricate bracketed cornices (above right), and elaborate mansard roofs (bottom).





Decorative details, such as elaborate dormers (above), classically-styled entrance porches and stained glass transoms (left), and picturesque gables (below) give these houses an unusual richness of design.



Queen Anne

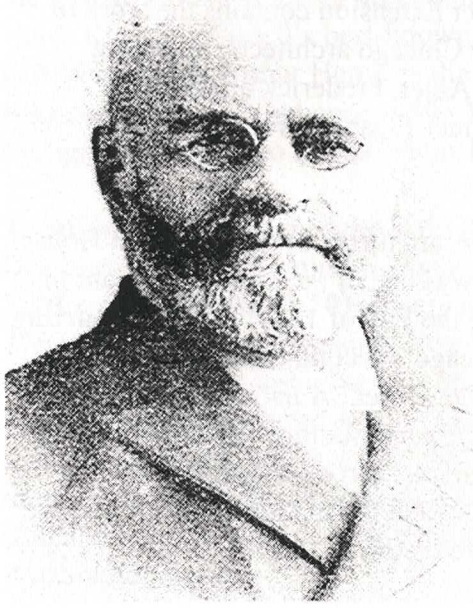
Eclecticism is the hallmark of the Queen Anne style, which was popular in Chicago during the 1880s and 1890s. The name was coined in England to describe asymmetrical buildings that combined medieval and classical forms and ornament. The sprawling manor houses of 19th-century English architect Richard Norman Shaw were well known to American architects of the period and served as an inspiration. In America, the Queen Anne originally was used for suburban houses and seaside resort cottages, but it quickly became a popular style for urban residences. Corner turrets, a form borrowed from medieval French chateaux, are common to Queen Anne buildings; one is prominently displayed on the rowhouse at 849 N. Dearborn St., one of the three rowhouses built for Mrs. Leslie in 1887 (#8). These rowhouses feature other common characteristics of the Queen Anne style, including projecting bays, gabled rooflines, and a mixture of exterior building materials, including brick, stone, and metal.

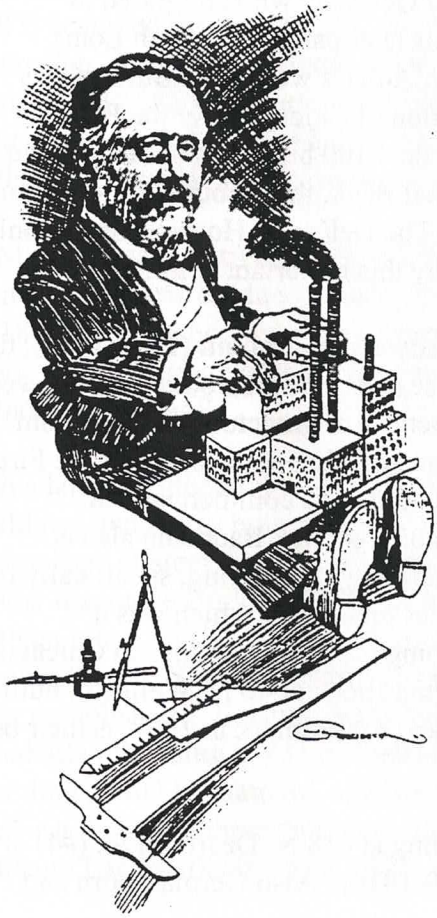
Richardsonian Romanesque

Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, based on 10th- and 11th-century medieval architecture, was inspired by the popularity of buildings designed by Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson during the late 1870s and 1880s. Richardsonian Romanesque buildings typically have masonry walls, sometimes of brick but often of rough-faced stone, round-arched doors and windows, and short robust-looking columns with floral capitals. The style commonly was used for churches and public buildings, as its rough masonry surfaces projected a sense of strength and permanence, but it also proved popular for urban residences. The McGrath apartment building at 818 N. Dearborn St. (#4) and the Tooker House at 867 N. Dearborn St.(#10) exhibit the rugged stone appearance typical of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings.

Georgian Revival

The Lynch House at 867 N. Dearborn St. (#11) is an excellent example of the Georgian Revival style, which was popular during the late 1890s and early 1900s. Based on American houses of the late 18th century, Georgian Revival houses such as the Lynch House are characterized by flat wall surfaces, red brick often laid in decorative patterns, and classical-ornamented doors.





Several of Chicago's earliest architects designed buildings in the proposed district, including Dankmar Adler (above left), Edward Burling (above), Fritz Folz (left), and William LeBaron Jenney (below).

ARCHITECTS

The Washington Square District Extension contains the work of several significant 19th-century Chicago architects, including Edward Burling and Dankmar Adler, Frederick and Edward Baumann, Adolph Cudell, Samuel Treat and Fritz Foltz, and William LeBaron Jenney.

The firm of **Burling and Adler**, architects of the DeKoven House at 1150 N. Dearborn St. (#14) was one of the most significant in Chicago in the years following the Fire of 1871. **Edward Burling (1819-1892)** is considered Chicago's second earliest architect, preceded only by John Mills Van Osdel. A native of New York, Burling received training as a carpenter before settling in Chicago in 1843. Almost all of his numerous early buildings, including the Chamber of Commerce Building and the U.S. Post Office and Customs House, were destroyed by the 1871 Fire.

During the 1870s, Burling worked both alone and with **Dankmar Adler (1844-1900)**, a native of Germany who emigrated to Chicago as a boy. Although his later partnership with Louis Sullivan is better known today, Adler's work with Burling was instrumental in the reconstruction of Chicago after the Fire. Together, they designed more than 100 buildings in the ravaged city, including the First National Bank, the Tribune Building, and the Methodist Church Block. The DeKoven House is one of only a handful of existing buildings by this important firm.

Frederick (1826-1921) and Edward Baumann (1828-1889), the designers of the Shufeldt House at 816 N. Dearborn St. (#3), were German-born cousins who practiced architecture together from 1868 to 1879. In the years immediately before and after the Fire of 1871, the Baumanns designed numerous commercial and residential buildings in Chicago. Frederick Baumann also is credited with innovations in building engineering, specifically the development of the isolated pier foundation which was a significant advance in developing stable foundations in Chicago's marshy terrain. The Washington Block at 40 N. Wells St., built in 1873-74 and designated a Chicago Landmark in 1997, is their best known collaboration.

The McGrath apartment building at 818 N. Dearborn St. (#4) is the work of **Adolph Cudell (1850-1910)**. Also German-born and

educated, Cudell settled in Chicago in 1873. He designed several prominent mansions in Chicago in the next thirty years, including the now-demolished Cyrus McCormick House in the 600-block of North Rush St. Cudell's best-known extant building, built in partnership with Arthur Hercz, is the Dewes House, a fanciful Baroque Revival-style house at 503 W. Wrightwood Ave. (designated a Chicago Landmark in 1974).

Treat and Foltz designed the Hale Rowhouses at 855-59 N. Dearborn St. (#9). **Samuel A. Treat (1839-1910)** and **Frederick L. "Fritz" Foltz (1843-1916)** were partners from 1872 until 1896. Treat worked as a draftsman in New Haven, Connecticut, before coming to Chicago just after the end of the Civil War. A native of Germany, Foltz practiced architecture for several years before settling in Chicago in 1868. The firm's work included, among other buildings, residences in the Kenwood neighborhood on Chicago's South Side, as well as the already designated Washington Square District.

Working with different partners, **William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907)** designed two buildings in the Washington Square District Extension. The Tooker House at 863 N. Dearborn St. (#10) was designed in 1886 with partner William Augustus Otis, while the next-door Lynch House at 867 N. Dearborn St. (#11) was the collaborative work in 1902 of Jenney and William Bryce Mundie.

A Massachusetts native, Jenney studied engineering at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris. He settled in Chicago in 1867 and collaborated with Olmsted, Vaux and Co. of New York in the planning of the suburban community of Riverside, Illinois, in 1868-69.

In his later architectural career, Jenney specialized in large office buildings and stores built using the newly-developed structural technology of steel-frame construction. His works include the Home Insurance Building (1885), considered the first skyscraper with an internal steel frame, and the Fair Store (1891), one of the famous "Seven Sisters" department stores on State Street (both now demolished). Existing buildings by Jenney include the Manhattan Building at 431 S. Dearborn St., the Second Leiter Building at 403 S. State St., and the Ludington Building at 1104 S. Wabash Ave. All three date from 1891 and were designated as Chicago Landmarks in 1978, 1997, and 1996, respectively.

Criteria For Designation

According to the Municipal Code of Chicago (Sect. 2-120-620 and -690), the Commission on Chicago Landmarks has the authority to make a final recommendation of landmark designation for a building, structure, or district if the Commission determines it meets two or more of the stated "criteria for landmark designation," as well as possesses a significant degree of its historic design integrity.

The following should be considered by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks in determining whether to make a final recommendation to the City Council that the Washington Square District Extension be designated as a Chicago Landmark.

Criterion 1: Important Part of the City's History

Its value as an example of the architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other aspect of the heritage of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, or the United States.

- The proposed Washington Square District Extension represents one of the city's oldest and most intact collection of masonry residences, most of which were built in the 1870s following the Fire of 1871. Only the Jackson Boulevard District and Calumet-Giles-Prairie District approximate the age and architectural detailing of this district.

- Several of Chicago's most notable and socially prominent early families are represented by residences along North Dearborn Street. The Waller and Ryerson families, for example, made their fortunes in lumber and real estate, and were noteworthy for their civic leadership and philanthropy, while DeKoven was one of the most important bankers of his day.

Criterion 4: Important Architecture

Its exemplification of an architectural type or style distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.

- The Washington Square District Extension includes one of the city's oldest, best, and most-intact collections of Italianate-style rowhouses and mansions, which date to the period

immediately following the Chicago Fire of 1871.

- The proposed district features high-quality examples of other popular residential styles from the 1880s and later, including Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Georgian Revival.

- The decorative detailing of these late-19th century residences—as seen in their elaborate window hoods, incised and sculpted stonework, large bracketed cornices, wrought-iron fences, and similarly embellished features—exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship in details and materials.

Criterion 5: Significant Architects

Its identification as the work of an architect, designer, engineer or builder whose individual work is significant in the history or development of the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois or the United States.

- Many of the city's earliest architects designed buildings in the Washington Square District Extension. These architects, who played an crucial role in the rebuilding of Chicago following the 1871 Fire, include Dankmar Adler, Frederick and Edward Baumann, Edward Burling, Adolph Cudell, Fritz Foltz, William LeBaron Jenney, and Samuel Treat.

Criterion 6: Distinctive Theme as a District

Its representation of an architectural, cultural, economic, historic, social, or other theme expressed through distinctive areas, districts, places, buildings, structures, works of art, or other objects that may or may not be contiguous.

- The historic residences near Washington Square display a distinct visual unity based on a consistent scale, building setbacks, design, size, use of materials, and overall detailing.

- This section of North Dearborn Street ranks as one of the city's most picturesque streetscapes due to the its combination of the long blocks of rowhouses and surviving freestanding mansions.

Integrity Criteria

The integrity of the proposed landmark must be preserved in light of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and ability to express its historic community, architectural or aesthetic interest or value.

While intact *individual* buildings from the 1870s and '80s are rare in Chicago, intact *groups* of buildings from this period are virtually unheard of.

The houses in the proposed district display a remarkable degree of architectural integrity. A very high percentage of the distinguishing features of these houses remain, including cornices, raised entrances, projecting window and door lintels, elaborately carved stone moldings, and sculpted ornament.

The only significant change to some houses has been the replacement of the original double-hung windows with single-pane glass windows and the removal of raised stoops. However, the preservation of the masonry facades and other ornamental detailing minimizes the effect of the window and porch alterations.

Significant Historical and Architectural Features

Whenever a building or district is under consideration for landmark designation, the Commission on Chicago Landmarks is required to identify the "significant historical and architectural features" of the property. This is done to enable the owners and the public to understand which elements are considered most important to preserve the character of the proposed landmark.

Based on its evaluation of the Washington Square District Extension, the Commission staff recommends that the significant historical and architectural features be identified as:

- all exterior building elevations, including rooflines, visible from the public rights-of-way.

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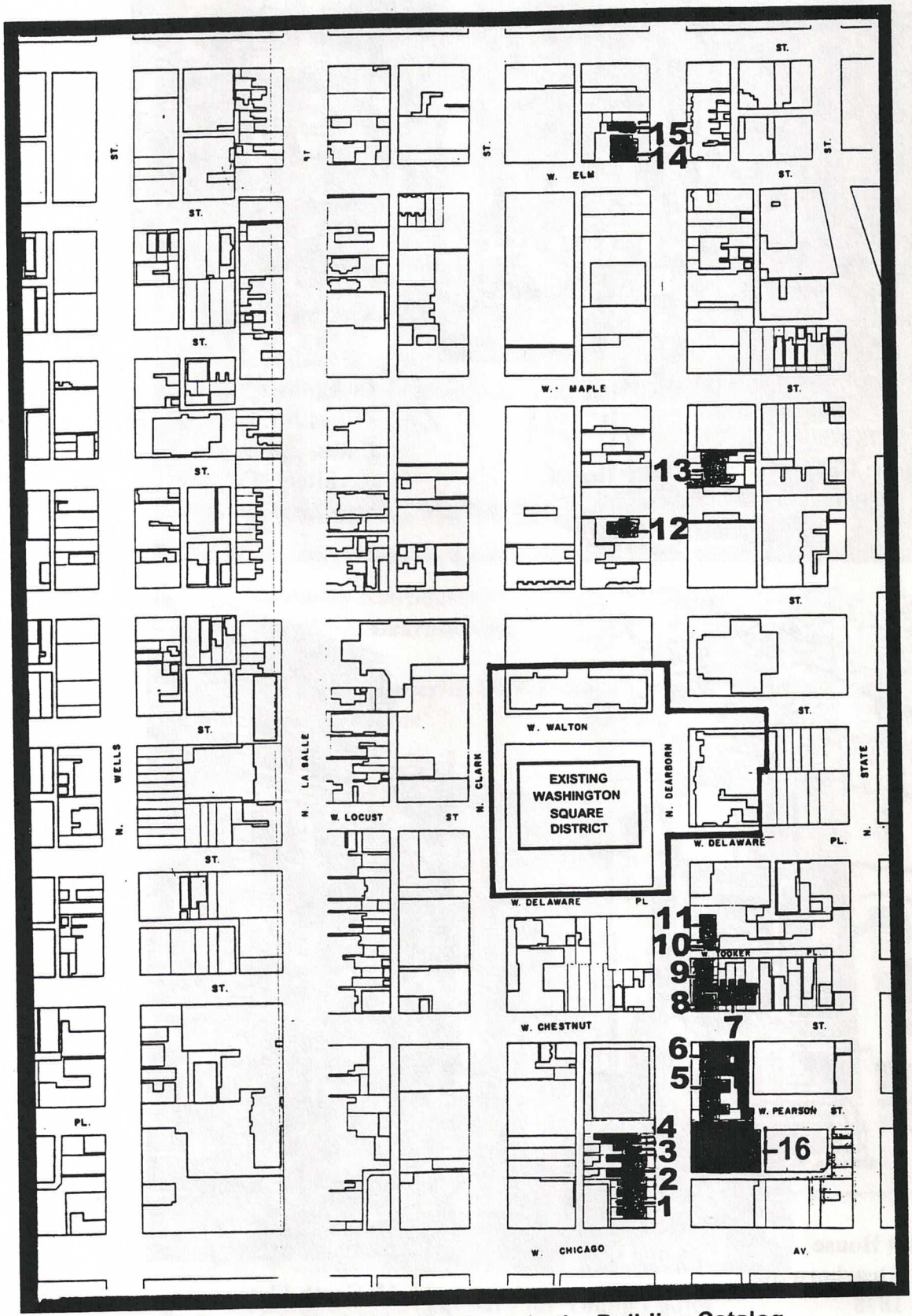
Washington Square District Extension

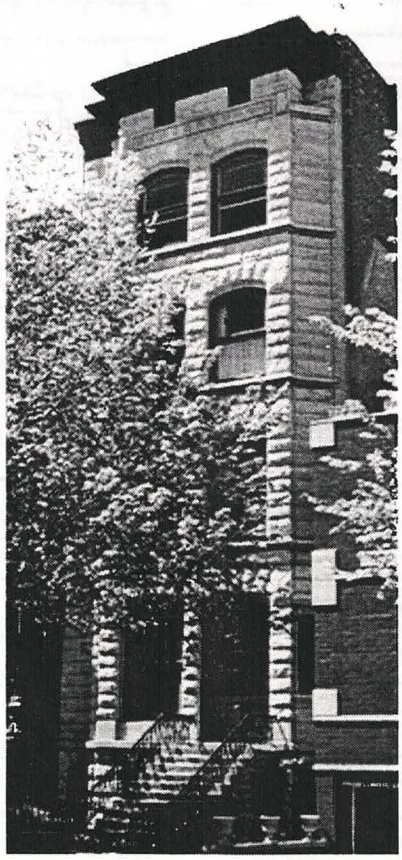


Numbers correspond to the items in the Building Catalog.

1 **Howard and Fox Rowhouses**
802-808 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1875
Architect: Unknown
Style: Italianate

2 **Rowhouses**
810-812 N. Dearborn St.
Built: c.1879
Architect: Unknown
Style: Italianate

3 **Shufeldt House**
816 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1875
Architect: Frederick and Edward Baumann
Style: Italianate



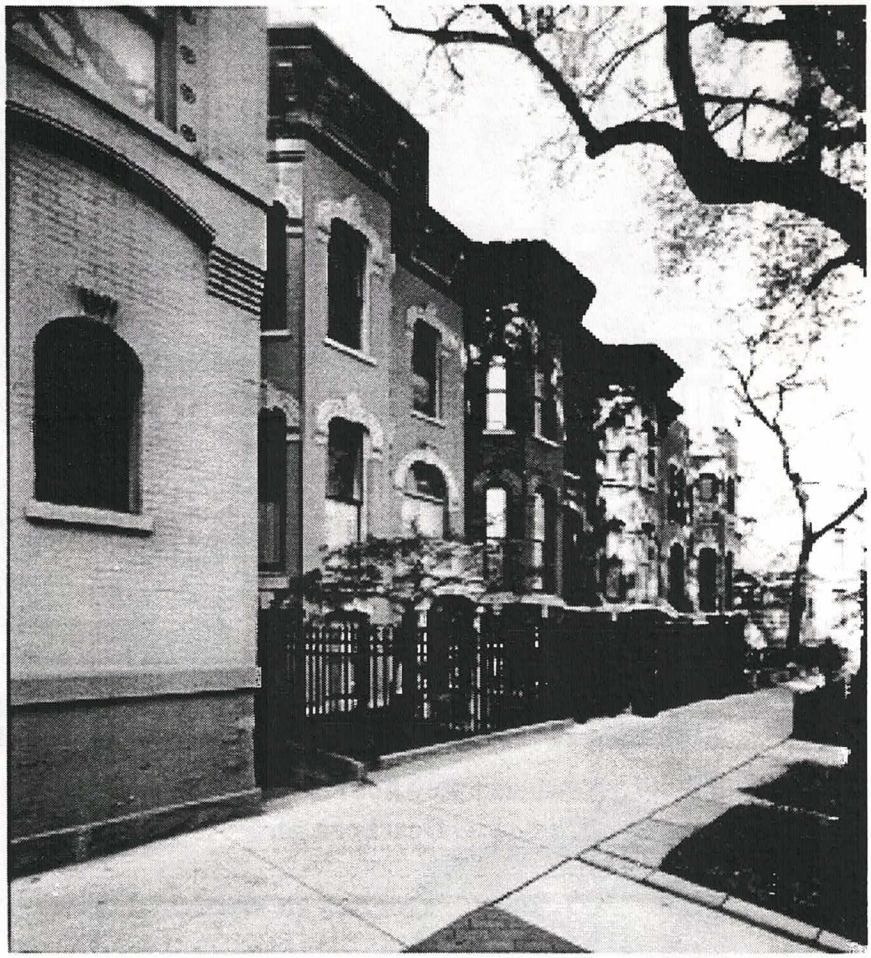
4 **McGrath Flats**
818 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1890
Architect: Adolph Cudell
Style: Richardsonian Romanesque

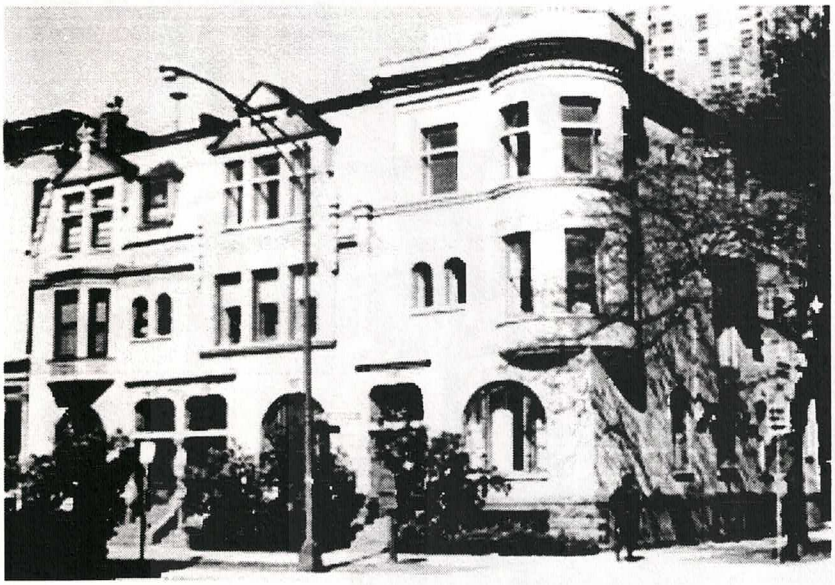
5 **Newberry Rowhouses**
827-833 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1878
Architect: Frederick H. Waescher
Style: Italianate

6 **Misses Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies**
839 N. Dearborn St./27-31 W. Chestnut St.
Built: 1878
Architect: Frederick H. Waescher
Style: Victorian Gothic

7

Rowhouses
22-28 W. Chestnut St.
Built: c.1879
Architect: Unknown
Style: Italianate





8

Leslie Rowhouses
849-853 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1887
Architect: Furst and Rudolph
Style: Queen Anne

9

Hale Rowhouses
855-59 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1886
Architect: Treat and Foltz
Style: Italianate

10 **Tooker House (right)**
863 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1886
Architect: Jenney and Otis
Style: Richardsonian Romanesque

11 **Lynch House (left)**
867 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1902
Architect: Jenney and Mundie
Style: Georgian Revival

12

Waller House
(Palette & Chisel Academy of Fine Arts since 1921)
1012 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1874
Architect: Unknown
Style: Italianate

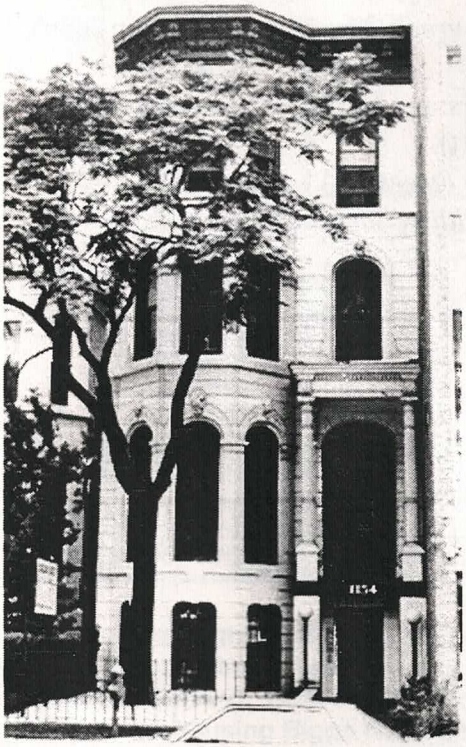
13

Rowhouses
1023 - 1029 N. Dearborn St.
Built: c.1878
Architect: Unknown
Style: Italianate

14

DeKoven House & Coach House
("Biggs" Restaurant)
1150 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1874
Architect: Burling and Adler
Style: Second Empire

15



Ryerson House
1154 N. Dearborn St.
Built: 1874
Architect: Unknown
Style: Italianate

16

Vacant Lot
811 - 823 N. Dearborn St.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Brian Goeken, Deputy Commissioner for Landmarks

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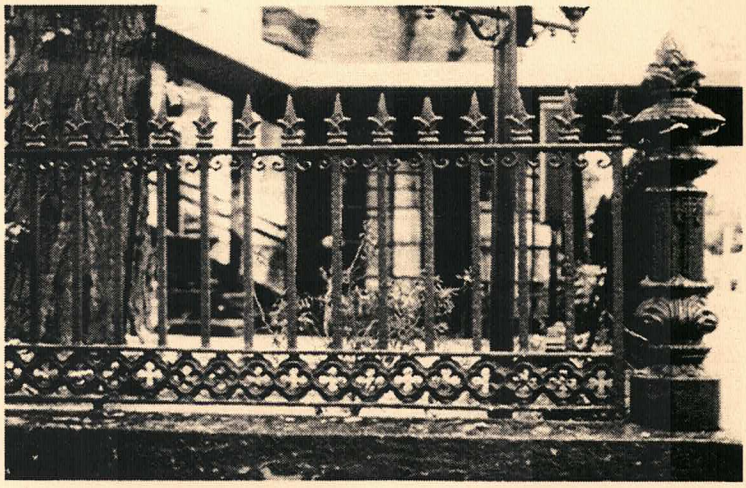
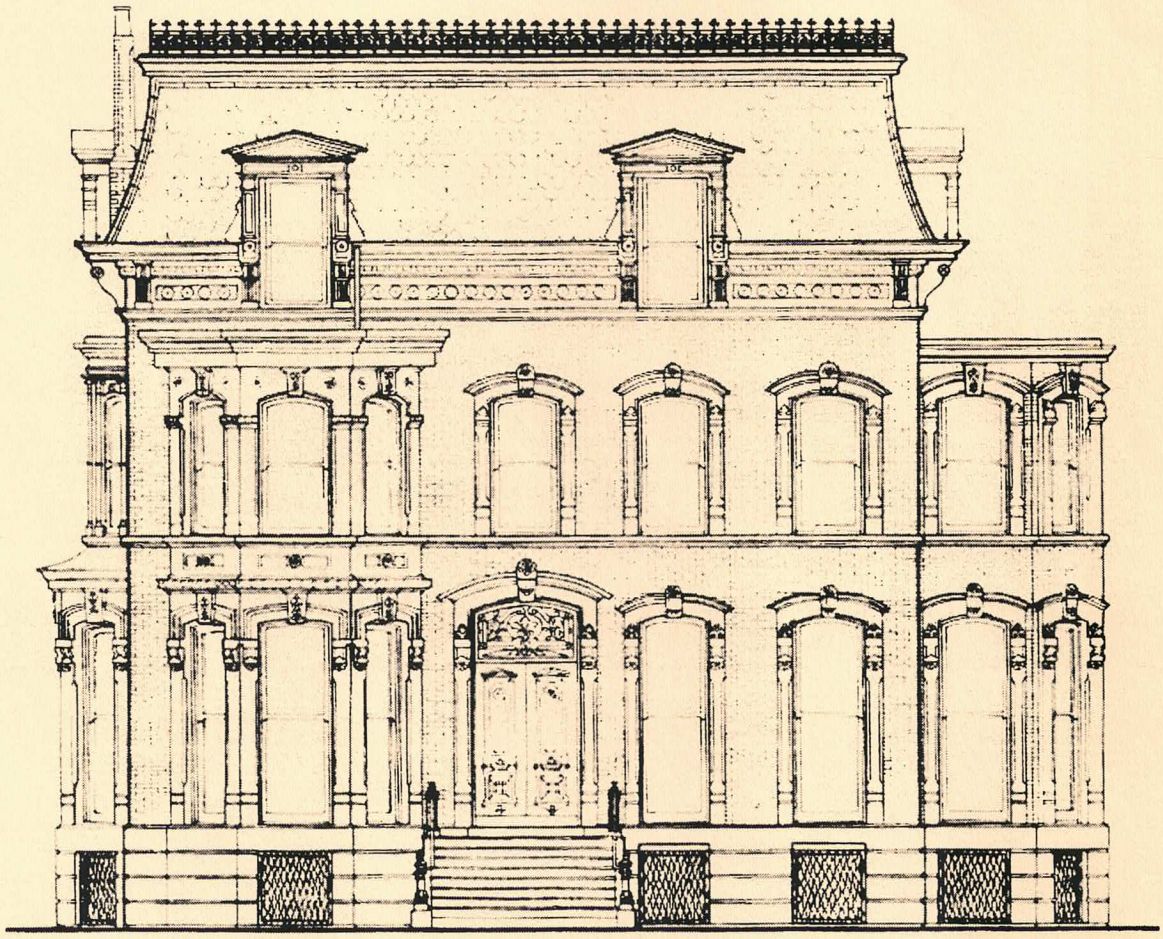
From *Chicago Historic Resources Survey*: pp. 5 (bottom right), 11 (bottom left).

From *Chicago and its Makers*: pp. 11 (top left, bottom right), inside back cover (top left).

From *Mr. Burling of Burling Street*: p. 11 (top right).

From *Historic American Building Survey*: inside back cover (bottom).





One of the most significant buildings in the Washington Square District Extension is the DeKoven House (above, seen in a measured drawing done in 1967 for the Historic American Building Survey). Built in 1874, the house was the home for banker John DeKoven (top left). Now housing Biggs Restaurant, the house retains most of its historic exterior details, including its original cast- and wrought-iron fence (top right).

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